



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

rules for guidance of members of any teaching staff. It would be a sad commentary upon the noble profession of teaching if any university should think a necessity existed to attempt to do so. If a teacher's own conception of the extent of his responsibility to young students, and his own realization of the importance given to his words by the mere fact that the university has commissioned and trusted him to teach, and has conferred upon him the right to use her name in addressing either students or the public, is not sufficient of itself to impose upon him discretion, dignity, fairness, truth, courtesy, sober-mindedness and consideration for differences of opinion, then manifestly any other form of restraint will be futile.

In order to discharge the duty laid upon the board by the charter, the trustees are required to observe and determine the qualifications of prospective teachers before appointing them as professors. The usual routine is an engagement as an instructor, an advance to an assistant professorship, followed—if justified—by appointment as professor. Dr. Nearing followed this usual course. He was found to have an attractive personality and many good qualities as a teacher. During the entire period of the few years in which he was connected with the university, however, his efforts—although doubtless perfectly sincere—were so constantly and continuously misunderstood by the public and by many parents of students, that much to the regret of the trustees they felt unable to give him the promotion to a professorship which he would otherwise have obtained. The termination of his temporary engagement was therefore absolutely in the line of the duty laid upon the trustees by the charter and in justice to Dr. Nearing himself, who was thus free to employ his talents in fields not circumscribed by either requests or promises to avoid strife and turmoil, which are neither necessary nor desirable accompaniments of the objects for which young men are sent to college by their parents.

When an individual teacher's methods, language and temperament provoke continued and widespread criticism alike from parents of students and from the general public who know him only by his public utterances, the freedom of choice in selection of some other person is a right equally as inherent in the board of trustees legally charged with its exercise by the charter, as is the right of freedom of opinion and thought, and teaching in the faculties. And this duty must be exercised for the good of the university as a whole.

The responsibilities of the governing body of any

university as laid down in its charter are not confined to the care of its financial and material necessities. A selection or choice of an individual teacher is in itself no possible foundation for a just charge of restriction of academic freedom of speech, and is, of course, no indication whatever of a purpose to effect changes in the present teaching staff.

An expression of its views on this subject made by the board in a somewhat lighter vein some months ago—which it was hoped and supposed was all that would be necessary—is now reaffirmed. It is accordingly again inserted in the minutes, and in connection with this statement indicates the cordial feelings of friendship, admiration and respect felt by the trustees as a body and individually for the members of the faculties of the University of Pennsylvania, upon whose untiring and efficient labors the welfare of the institution depends.

Adopted by the board, 1913, and now reaffirmed:

"In all universities professors habitually express themselves freely upon questions which interest or divide the community. It could never seriously be suggested in any college or university in this country to stifle or control freedom of thought or expression by professors. In a large teaching staff of several hundred men, such as exists at the University of Pennsylvania, occasional unwise utterances are, of course, inevitable, but they do little harm.

"It is natural for some of the younger teachers to take themselves and their opinions upon current social or economic questions more seriously than is warranted by the extent of their practical experience. It is only the passage of years which leads discreet professors, as well as other workers in the world, to be tolerant of the opinions of other students of life as it exists.

"Infallible wisdom can not be expected to hover continuously over the chairs of all professors, any more than over all board rooms of trustees, or over all newspaper or any other offices. Differences of opinion must always exist. But if sanity and good temper and sober-mindedness are kept in view by all persons concerned—trustees, professors, students and public—there will seldom be any occasion for criticism, and none at all for an outcry on behalf of liberty of opinion and freedom of speech at the University of Pennsylvania."

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

As a memorial to the late Charles E. Bessey, the new biological laboratory, about to

be erected at the University of Nebraska, will be named Bessey Hall.

HENRI FABRE, the distinguished French entomologist and author, died on October 11 at Sérignan where he was born in 1823.

DR. RAY LYMAN WILBUR, professor of medicine, has been elected president of Leland Stanford Junior University. He will on January 1 succeed Dr. John Casper Branner who undertook to accept the presidency for a limited period on the retirement of Dr. David Starr Jordan, now chancellor of the university. Dr. Wilbur graduated from the academic department of Stanford University in 1896.

THE former students of Professor C.-E. A. Winslow have given a dinner in his honor on the occasion of his entrance into his new position of professor of public health at Yale University.

THE Rev. Dr. E. W. Barnes, fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the mastership of the Temple. He is the author of memoirs on Gamma functions, integral functions, linear difference equations and related mathematical subjects.

THE prize fellowship for original work published by women offered by the Federation of University Women has been awarded to Miss M. Wheldale, Newnham College, Cambridge.

DR. H. E. ROBERTSON, director of the department of pathology and bacteriology at the University of Minnesota, has declined an offer to become pathologist of the Murphy clinic of Chicago.

PROFESSOR FREDERIC E. CLEMENTS, of the University of Minnesota, and Mrs. Clements, spent the summer again in the west, carrying on further investigations into the relationship of climate and vegetation, for the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

PROFESSOR A. L. KROEBER, of the University of California, spent part of last summer among the Zúñi of New Mexico where he secured over nine hundred specimens illustrating their everyday and religious life. He made a de-

tailed study of their system of relations and the terms employed to denote relationship.

A LECTURE on the subject of "Human Evolution in the Light of Recent Discoveries and its relation to Medicine," was delivered on October 13, by Dr. Ales Hrdlička, before a joint meeting of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia and the Anthropological Society of Washington.

A LECTURE on "The Production of Electricity by Living Organisms" was given by Professor Ulric Dahlgren before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia on October 14.

PROFESSOR JAMES DRYDEN, head of the Oregon Agricultural College Poultry department, will address the meeting of the Poultry Breeders' Association, which will be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in November next. Professor Dryden's subject will be, "Selecting the Layers."

WE learn from *Nature* that Professor J. A. Fleming gave a public introductory lecture at University College, London, on "Science in the War and after the War," on October 6. Other public lectures are as follows: "Photographic Surveying," by Mr. M. T. M. Ormsby; "The History of Tools," by Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie; "Final Causes in Animal Psychology," by Mr. Carveth Read; "The Physiological Action of Light," by Professor W. M. Bayliss; "Steam Turbines," by Mr. W. J. Goudie; "Racial Frontiers in Central and Southeastern Europe," by Professor L. W. Lyde; "An Investigation of the Heating of the House of Commons," by Mr. A. H. Barker; and "The Applications of Electric Heating," by Professor J. A. Fleming.

MR. R. M. BARRINGTON, the Irish naturalist and ornithologist, died on September 15, at the age of sixty-six years.

DR. UGO SCHIFF, professor of chemistry at Florence, has died at the age of eighty-one years.

DR. CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER, the naturalist and author, known for his books on marine zoology and related subjects, died at

his home in Pasadena, Cal., on October 11, aged sixty-four years.

DR. A. OPPEL, professor of anatomy at the University of Halle, has died, aged fifty-three years.

THE winter meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers will be held in Baltimore, Md., from January 12 to 15. The date selected is somewhat later than usual because the summer meeting was held late in August instead of in June, as is customary. Baltimore is the center of a considerable number of important chemical industries. Excursions to a number of these will be arranged. The experimental laboratories of the Johns Hopkins University and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., will also be visited. A number of papers on recent and important developments in some of the chemical industries of the United States are being arranged for.

THE program of the eleventh lecture course of the Harvey Society, to be given on Saturday evenings at the New York Academy of Medicine, is as follows:

October 16.—Professor C. W. Stiles, Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D. C. "Recent Studies on School Children, with Special Reference to Hookworm Diseases and Sanitation."

November 6.—Professor A. J. Carlson, University of Chicago. "Recent Contributions to the Physiology of the Stomach."

November 27.—Dr. Eugene F. Du Bois, Cornell University. "The Respiration Calorimeter in Clinical Medicine."

December 18.—Professor Florence R. Sabin, Johns Hopkins University. "The Method of Growth of the Lymphatic System."

January 15.—Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. "The Present Significance of the Amino Acids in Physiology and Pathology."

February 5.—Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. "Spirochetes."

February 26.—Professor Warfield T. Longcope, Columbia University. "The Susceptibility of Man to Foreign Proteins."

March 11.—Professor Henry A. Christian, Harvard University. "Some Phases of the Nephritic Problem."

March 25.—Dr. R. T. Woodyatt, University of Chicago. "A Conception of Diabetes."

April 8.—Professor Stanley R. Benedict, Cornell University. "Uric Acid in its relations to Metabolism."

April 29.—Professor William H. Welch, Johns Hopkins University. "Medical Education in the United States."

THE following specimens have been stolen from one of the exhibits in the mines building of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco: Rough diamond, 4.39 carats; rough diamond, 0.72 carat; faceted black diamond, 17.99 carats; extremely hard diamond, rudely polished; gold specimen from Transylvania; gold nugget; platinum nugget. Any information leading to the recovery of these specimens may be communicated to Professor A. F. Rogers, Department of Geology, Stanford University, California.

It is stated in *Nature* that on September 23, a fire was discovered in the Technical School buildings, Market Street, Newton Abbot, and although the firemen succeeded in confining the outbreak to one room, much damage was done to the school museum, which included the life-long collection of the late Mr. W. Vicary, of The Priory, Exeter, bequeathed some years ago to his nephew, Mr. W. Vicary, chairman of the governors of the Technical School. The collection was considered to be one of the finest out of London, and many specimens were believed to be unique. It included thousands of specimens of minerals, some being very fine and rare. There were also some fine old flints from Dartmoor, stone implements, and a valuable collection of corals. Specimens from all parts of the world were included in the collection, and many can not be replaced. There was also an extensive collection of butterflies of numerous varieties, and some magnificent examples of sampler work, some dating from the sixteenth century. The massive cases, valued at about £300, were completely destroyed, and it is probable that the bulk of the collection is rendered useless by the great heat. Other things lost are the records of the school from 1868, the year of its

inception, and a collection of photographs, most of which can not be replaced, of people who have been connected with the school.

THE work of the San Juan Section of the Harvard Field School of Geology during the past summer included the systematic mapping of the southwest quarter of the Montrose quadrangle, the examination of several mines, and a two weeks' trip through the higher mountains of the range. There were fourteen students who were divided into seven teams. Each team of two men was assigned special areas for which the men were responsible, and the work of the several parties was compiled in an "office" on an office map. This was available for all to study, and thus see the larger problems which the study of the region brought out. Through this careful areal work a training in geologic mapping was obtained, and a foundation laid for an appreciation of the physical history of the San Juan Mountains. The expedition through the high mountains gave the men an opportunity to see and appreciate the remarkable physiographic features of the range, and to observe hundreds of field phenomena of geologic and physiographic significance. The work was carried on under the direction of Professor Wallace W. Atwood, and the party included the following men: Le Baron R. Briggs, Cambridge, Mass.; Norman Bradford, Jr., Newport, R. I.; Edward Condon, Shinnicoch Hills, L. I.; John L. Ferguson, Spokane, Wash.; W. W. Kent, Chicago, Ill.; S. E. Peabody, Boston, Mass.; J. K. Selden, N. Andover, Mass.; T. L. Storer, Waltham, Mass.; Robert S. Sturgis, Winnetka, Ill.; W. J. R. Taylor, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Pierson Teas, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lucian B. Walker, Tulsa, Okla.; R. U. Whitney, North Haven, Maine; R. A. Terry, Chicago, Ill.

THE *American Museum Journal* states that a rare collection of archeological objects from the Department of Ica, Peru, was recently purchased by Mr. A. D. Juilliard and presented to the museum. This collection represents the results of numerous expeditions during the last nine years by Mr. Manuel Montero to the desert regions to the south and west of Ica. These

visits to the prehistoric burial grounds were his vacations, and every object in the collection was excavated by him. The most notable objects are nine large shawl-like garments covered with conventionalized figures in embroidery. The beautiful color schemes seen in these textiles make them a joy to the artist, and they will doubtless be copied eagerly by the numerous art students who make constant use of the museum collections. Besides these shawl-like garments there are many smaller pieces of cloth which are highly ornamented. The metal work of these ancient people is represented by objects in silver and copper. There are several pairs of large silver ear-plugs, ornamented with embossed figures of birds, silver tweezers also ornamented with raised bird figures, and a number of shawl pins with finely executed figures of birds and pumas on the upper ends. The other objects in the collection consist principally of the women's workbaskets, with spindles and various colored threads, a loom with cloth in process of weaving, feather ornaments, slings, musical instruments and a few choice pieces of pottery.

---

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE Vassar jubilee endowment fund has reached \$696,000, the gifts of the alumnae amounting to \$221,000.

THERE is a probability of a merger of the University of Pennsylvania medical school with that of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. If the amalgamation is consummated a great school for post-graduate medical work will be established at the University of Pennsylvania. The present students of the "Medico-Chi" would be transferred to the University Medical School, as well as a number of members of the faculty. Some of the "Medico-Chi" buildings together with large additions would become the headquarters for the postgraduate school.

THE work of grading the ground for the new medical school building of the University of Cincinnati directly opposite the Cincinnati General Hospital has begun. The school will